

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 6

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25th st., between 10 and 6th av.—MIL VAN WINKLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK QUEEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—WAL.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 730 Broadway.—KIND TO A FAULT—ALADDIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 9th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDES.

FOURTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—ITALIAN OPERA—TODAY.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PATENT OF THE NEW WILLIE WINKLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND—THE EMERALD—THE PATENT OF THE NEW WILLIE WINKLE.

NEW YORK ST. THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—NORMA.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PAST THEATRE, Brooklyn.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE FIDDLE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 23d st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—JOLLY SANTA CLAUS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.—MADAME BLOU.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 885 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, FARRIS, &c.—BUTTERFLY.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234th st., between 6th and 7th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, BOWENSTON, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL, corner 23d street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LON'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WALSH, ROGERS & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—HOLIDAY PASTORALS, &c.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 74 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE TEMPTATIONS OF MODERN SEDUCERS—Secure by Prof. Hamilton.

New York, Friday, January 6, 1871.

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7—Fires in and around the city—Fires in the city during the month of December—The case of R. D. Hagar—Real Estate Matters—That "the thing on ice"—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.

8—News from Washington—Reconstructed Radicals: Convention of the Peace Republican Faction—The American Club Ball—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

9—Smallpox, it is stated in the Board of Health, is prevalent in the city, and sometimes takes passage in the street cars.

10—Assassination, as an element of politics, is becoming all the rage. Even Riel, the discarded chief of Winnipeg, is said to have had an attempt made upon his life by poison.

11—The CHINAMAN IN CALIFORNIA has a hard row to hoe. No amount of constitutional amendments can give him justice in a California court, according to a late decision of the Supreme Court of that State.

12—ACKNOWLEDGING "ACCOMPLISHED FACTS"—Premier von Bismarck's reply to Count Bismarck's circular announcing the consolidation of the German empire under King William of Prussia, as we publish it by cable telegram to-day. The Austrian Premier is logical, fraternal and patriotic, as usual.

13—CABINET RUMORS.—The latest is that Mr. Fish will retire from the State Department in the spring, and that Senator Morton, of Indiana, will take his place. We are inclined also to think that our Washington correspondent who gives us this information speaks by the card, and that this change means business not only in regard to St. Domingo, but in regard to Cuba, the St. Lawrence and other important questions.

14—MINISTER MOTLEY'S CORRESPONDENCE with the Department of State relative to his removal is finally to be published. Mr. Sumner thought that he would have some trouble to get the papers before the Senate, believing that the President would not like to have them made public; but so far from such being the case, Mr. Morton, the President's own friend, introduced and maneuvered the resolution to a successful end.

15—BEN BUTLER AND HORACE GREELY, who were themselves at bitter loggerheads recently, are now credited with trying to make peace between Fenton and Grant. There seems to be nothing going on among the Republicans just now but trying to make peace. They were very consistent indeed in adopting "Let us make peace" as their campaign motto. They still carry it in their banners and follow its precepts in their actions.

16—GENERAL SCHENCK'S MISSION TO ENGLAND—"JOHN BULL" SATISFIED AND LIKELY TO PAY UP.—By a special cable telegram from London, under date of yesterday, we have a full synopsis of a London Times editorial on the subject of General Schenck's mission as Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James. The writer endorses the General as a most fitting and proper representative of the American nation and then goes on to express his conviction that the most excellent results will accrue to both nations from his diplomacy. England is, as it appears, in a generous, honest mood. We have fraternity, if not equality. After this is to come a settlement of accounts. The Alabama Claims bill will be presented and, very likely, according to the London Times, paid. National irritability will have been "eliminated," and nothing remain between the countries but the fact of international interest. The word "eliminated" is good, and, as we hope, in the proper place. Whenever John Bull is ready to pay and make up the American people are ready to sign the receipt.

The Shifting Scenes of Our Politics—The Position of the Administration.

Standing midway between the coming in of General Grant's administration and the end of his four years' term, or, rather, a little nearer to the period for the nominating national conventions and the Presidential election, we are in a good position to survey the political situation and prospect. We must take the administration as the central object in this view, and the opposition, both within and without the ruling party, to fill up the picture. And what does the whole indicate? What is the prospect for the Presidential election in 1872? The scenes are shifting almost every day, showing some new phase of the political drama, and there will be, doubtless, many more changes before the concluding act; but enough has been seen to show whether the administration and political parties and factions are drifting.

We said General Grant's administration is the central object on the canvass of the political horizon, first because the dominant republican party has no other platform to go before the people upon and no other available candidate than General Grant, and next because the democratic party has developed no policy for the coming contest but opposition to the administration. Neither party is governed by large views of national affairs. Both fail to bring up broad and comprehensive public measures that would command the respect or awaken the enthusiasm of the people. There are no towering and controlling statesmen either among the republicans or democrats, and no one that occupies a commanding position in the eyes of the people, except General Grant, whose war record and present office alone make him pre-eminent.

Here we are led to ask what the position of the administration is. From our independent and impartial standpoint we are bound to say that both it and its party have lost ground. This is evident when we look at the popularity of the President when he entered the White House in March, 1869, and the overwhelming strength of the republicans both in Congress and in the several State governments, and compare their situation then with what it is now. They had absolute power over the question of reconstructing the South, and strained every effort to make that section radical republican. They believed they had, and might have had, perhaps, the sympathy and support of the negroes, who owed their liberty and franchises principally to the republicans; and this new voting element is a very powerful one in the South. But the administration and its party overreached themselves. They were too illiberal, vindictive and restrictive. A generous and forgiving policy, looking to the early restoration and harmony of the South, and making political reconstruction subservient to that, would have secured the support both of the negroes and a large part of the white population. But the white people and many of the negroes have become alienated from the republican party through the illiberal policy pursued toward the South and through the disgust which the carpet-bag and scalawag protégés of the government have inspired. As a consequence we see most of the Southern States have become democratic, and that there is a prospect of all becoming so. The administration and the dominant party feel keenly this defection. Indeed, it is whispered in Washington that the republicans are so disappointed that they contemplate reconstructing the South over again. But we cannot believe they will do anything so outrageous and dangerous, for it would utterly ruin them. They have failed in the South and must suffer the penalty of their mistaken policy.

But there is another thing which has contributed to the defeat of the radicals in the South, and it is the same which is tending to break down the party in the West and other parts of the country. That is their high tariff and protective policy. The people who live by agricultural pursuits, whether they be black or white, are not willing to be taxed heavily for the benefit of a few New England and other manufacturers. There is an impression that the government machine has been run quite long enough by New England and for New England interests especially. Everything that the farmers, planters and agricultural laborers consume is taxed to raise an enormous revenue beyond the necessities of the government and to favor extravagant expenditures, and all this with a view to afford protection to the manufacturers and to increase their wealth. The cultivators of the soil, South, West and North, begin to see that the radical republican policy is one oppressive to them and of favoritism to New England, and they are revolting from the party they heretofore supported in prosecuting the war and maintaining the Union. This party, however, can no longer make political capital out of the issues of the war or from the Union cry. These belong to the past. The people look to their material interests at home and for new issues now, and with regard to these they have weighed the republicans and find them wanting. The late elections in some of the Northern States, as well as in the South, show the reaction that is taking place, and that the people are anxiously looking for other political leaders.

An effort is made to manufacture popularity by the administration from its financial policy. Great merit is claimed for paying off rapidly the public debt. But, as the people feel this is done through burdensome and unnecessary taxation, little credit will be given for that. If we take other questions which have been left for the administration and republican party to settle or to inaugurate, we see nothing accomplished or projected that can touch the popular heart. Our difficulty with England relative to the Alabama claims stands as it was, and there is little prospect of any popularity being made out of that. The spasmodic movement about the fishery question, which is a local one, will probably either end in smoke or be settled without awakening any general interest outside of New England. The St. Domingo annexation scheme, which the President has taken hold of earnestly, is suspected of being a job, is bitterly opposed by prominent leaders of the republican party, and arouses no public interest. The Cuban question, which was calculated to awaken public sympathy and to gratify the republican sentiment and ambition of the American people, has been ignored. On the whole the administration and the republican party have no great

measures to arouse popular sympathy and to rally the people to their support.

Nor is there any cohesion between the administration and the leaders of the party. We have seen how Mr. Greeley assumed to withdraw General Grant from renomination to the Presidency. To be sure, the Philosopher in his speech last night takes him back to his bosom, possibly to cast him out again the first opportunity. We have seen how Mr. Sumner assailed the St. Domingo policy of the President. Other prominent republicans, too, take the same ground. The republican Governor of Pennsylvania denounces, in his message, the action of Congress and the President for the Enforcement act and for employing government troops at Congressional elections, as an interference with the rights of a State not contemplated by the founders of the government. Many of the prominent men of the party, both in Washington and throughout the country, do not hesitate to act as well as speak against the President and his policy. Some of these being rival candidates for the Presidency, we can very well understand the motive for their opposition; but as all are not it is evident the party is tending to disintegration, and that it will require a strong hand and bold and popular measures to hold the republicans together till the next Presidential election.

Although the difficulties among the republicans, and the mistakes or shortcomings of the administration and party have given the democrats an advantage in the late elections, and particularly throughout the South, General Grant is still a head and shoulders above any candidate the opposition can bring out. He was the great man of the war, is now President, and has all the influence that exalted position gives. Then the democrats, like the republicans, have not any broad, comprehensive or well defined policy. Nor have they any great statesmen. Respectable Governors of States and Congressmen they have, and a few soldiers who made a good record during the war, but no one that looms up prominently enough to awaken the enthusiasm of the people. Their want of such a man, a strong platform or a stirring issue, may yet leave to the republicans the vantage ground already gained and yet occupied. In about a year and four or five months the Presidential nominating conventions will meet, and between this time and that there may be many more shifting scenes on the political stage, but while the republican party is declining and the democrats gaining, General Grant is still the foremost man.

The Military Situation in France.

Judging from our special telegrams, published in this morning's HERALD, the greatest activity prevails on the part of the French armies outside of Paris. Faidherbe's success in the north is an advantage, a correct estimate of which we cannot properly make until we receive fuller particulars. One thing, however, we feel satisfied of, and that is that Manteuffel must be reinforced in order to successfully carry on his operations against the Army of the North. If Faidherbe, in the north, is pushing to the east, as is most probably his intention, and Bourbaki, in the south, with his army, is pressing in the same direction, with the view of forming a junction of the two armies—a course not improbable—it may need considerable reinforcements from the army investing Paris to strengthen the forces of General Manteuffel and the Red Prince to prevent the results likely to arise from such movements on the part of the French generals.

Perhaps the best reason to assign for the inability of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg, or at least the army lately commanded by that officer, to check the advance of General Chanzu in his march to the relief of Paris, is the comparative weakness of his army in point of numbers to that of the forces by which he is opposed. Chanzu is certainly handling his troops with considerable judgment and skill. Instead of pressing one powerful army, compact and solid, he is feeling his way with his flying columns, who prepare the road in advance for the great bulk of the army which is steadily and slowly moving in the rear.

The new officer, General Petengens, who heads the forces at Havre, also shows signs of activity. By this time an effective force of nearly forty thousand men must be collected at Havre. It is of the utmost importance that Havre should not fall into the hands of the Prussians; first, on account of the vast stores accumulated there, and secondly, in case that Paris was relieved these immense supplies of food and stores could be run into the city within four hours from the time of its relief. A force of forty thousand men requires watching, and unless Manteuffel intends to abandon all hope of the capture of Havre he cannot draw very largely on the force intended to make a demonstration on the peninsula.

From the rapid glance, then, we have taken of the positions and movements of the contending armies in the field, north as well as south of Paris, it appears to us that the two armies of Faidherbe in the north and Bourbaki in the south are moving eastward, and that the armies of Manteuffel and the Prince Frederick Charles will have as much as they can do to prevent a junction. Faidherbe's recent victory shows his strength, and Bourbaki's strategy thus far implies anything but weakness. In case, then, both these German generals need reinforcements, from what point are they to receive them? The German force in front of Chanzu apparently needs strength in order to stay the French approach to the capital. Where, then, are these reinforcements to come from? Can they be spared from around Paris? If so, what effect will that have on the German investments? Can the siege be carried on with that degree of effectiveness which his Majesty of Germany desires? We approach a crisis which a few days will bring to a climax.

GREELY said last night he "would rather represent Oregon as a regular delegate than appear from New York as a contestant." But Oregon has now been pulled into line as a democratic State. So it is quite clear the philosopher meant he would very well like to be the unchallenged representative of Utah. For though Utah has as yet no very marked political complexion, there can be no doubt about Mormonism, like all the other "isms," sometime or other taking a place among the Fourieite phalanxes of the republican party.

Prim's Murder—Special Telegram Letter from Madrid.

From Madrid, by way of London and thence through the Atlantic cable, we report specially the telegram letter which appears in our columns to-day. The communication is dated in the Spanish capital on the 29th of December. Our correspondent narrates by means of electricity the particulars of a terrible deed of blood—the murder of General Prim. The civilizing agency of modern progress enables us to present to our readers a complete account of the tragedy, the manner of its accomplishment, the proclamation of its first consequences and its fatal termination. The act of assassination was made known to the people of Madrid in the Opera House. The news produced consternation, amazement and, to a very considerable extent, a feeling of incredulity as to its reality. The HERALD writer visited the residence of the Marshal. He was admitted at once. The blood of the Spanish soldier was sprinkled on the balustrades and in the hall. Guards were on duty. The sentinels mourned for a dying comrade and patriot. From the adjutant who was in attendance on Prim at the moment when he received his death wounds the HERALD writer received the account which we present to the public to-day, and which passes this fearful crisis in the history of Spain, the reactionary movement, its impelling causes and the memory of its explanatory victim on the record for posterity.

What a Newspaper Is.

Daily to publish particulars of the events which transpired on the previous day; to give, clearly and succinctly, an account of the progress of mankind during twenty-four hours—in fine, to furnish to the reader the history of the world for a single day; that is journalism. It is easy to fill the columns of a paper with reading matter; it is difficult, unless the true spirit of the journalist controls, to fill it with news, fresh and important. Let us glance over the columns of the HERALD this morning and see whether the world's history of yesterday and of a few days ago is not printed there. We discard, in a measure, the despatches of the Associated Press, for they are the fruits of co-operative enterprise, and are shared by all the New York papers alike. They have their value, it is true; but, after all, they merely serve to fill in, as it were, the niches of individual energy in the collection of news.

Our special despatches published this morning present a perfect picture of all that is occurring in the several quarters of the globe. One correspondent at Versailles tells how the Germans are battering the forts on the east side of Paris; how Chanzu is moving toward the city, and how the Germans at Solingen are disloyally selling swords and bayonets to the French. Another at Bordeaux continues the report of his interview with M. Ducoux, and furnishes a narrative of the exciting and perilous adventure of that gentleman in a balloon. Still another reports Bourbaki moving into Germany, Chanzu pushing ahead, Garibaldi doing little and General Petengens, the new commander at Havre, infusing courage and spirit into his troops by his energy and daring. A fourth, writing from Paris, gives us a graphic picture of the situation in that city; and our Bordeaux correspondent telegraphs that Baron Erlanger, of the Confederate loan notoriety, is suspected of being a Prussian agent, and refers to a rumor that Jules Favre will not attend the London Conference of European Powers.

Thus much we give on the war in France, which occupies so great a part of the public attention, and it will be generally admitted that the exhibit is good. But there are other parts of the world in which events of importance are transpiring, and our correspondents there are not behind their collaborators in France. From Madrid we have a graphic account of the assassination of General Prim and the progress of the new King, and from London we have interesting intelligence. These, with our special despatches from other points, contain a full summary of all that is taking place in this world. Here is true journalistic enterprise, and we refer to it with pride and satisfaction.

Now, how much better it is to fill the columns of a paper with news such as we publish this morning than to waste time, labor and paper in controversies with contemporaries. What interest have the public in the squabbles of journalists—in their private affairs? None whatever. Hence the HERALD confines itself to publishing news and news only, and hence its popularity and success.

AUSTRIA AND NEW GERMANY.—Among the many gratifying indications of the hour not the least gratifying is the fact that Baron Beust's latest circular having special reference to reconstructed Germany has been well received in Berlin. It will be well if the empire of Austria and the empire of Germany can get along as neighbors, but the antecedents of both are not favorable to continued amity. If united Germany prospers the tendency will be towards a larger unity—such a unity as will leave no German out of Germany. If it does not succeed Austria may strengthen and consolidate. If the German people are wise they will not allow their future to be sacrificed in the interests either of a Hohenzollern or a Hapsburg. The House of Hapsburg has the hardest and most difficult rôle to perform. All's well that ends well, but the end is not yet.

AMERICAN AID TO EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.—We are specially informed by our cable telegram from London, published to-day, that United States Minister Washburne, acting by the request of Count Bismarck, assured M. Jules Favre of a safe conduct through France to the point of embarkation for London in order that he could attend the European Congress on the subject of the war or peace with Prussia, and also on his return to Paris. M. Favre replied to Bismarck that "he knew nothing of the London Conference, and that he would not leave Paris." A fair French shot, and a hot shot at that.

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS were stolen the other night from a combination safe in a Williamsburg jewelry store by a party of burglars, who inspected it in the guise of a party of customers during the day previous. Their combination beat even the combination safe.

"A Very Pretty Quarrel as It Stands."

In former times certain newspaper people were wont to become so enamored of each other and kept up such a continual chain of laudatory mention of each other's merits and talents that they created what was termed a "Mutual Admiration Society," to which none but mutual admirers, with bumps of self-esteem largely developed, were admitted. Nowadays, however, the plan seems to be changed, and the "Mutual Admiration Society" to have given up the ghost to what may be called among a certain class of newspaper men in this city a "Mutual Abuse Society," whose principal object appears to be to wash each other's soiled linen in public and make the columns of their respective journals a conduit through which to carry off the uncleanly suds.

This is the case at the present time with the *Tribune*, *Times*, *World*, *Sun* and *Standard*, with the bright little *Sun* as the scapegoat of all. It is indeed curious to see a newspaper like the *Tribune* assailing a contemporary on charges of corruption when the fact is that its own editors and some of its stockholders are reeking with the spoils of lobby jobs, Congressional gun contracts, fat federal offices and other public plunder. And now a catchpenny brochure appears in the shape of a spiteful little pamphlet pretending to portray certain alleged tergiversations on the part of the managing editor of the *Sun* and exposing other family secrets, all arranged, it appears, in apple-pie order by certain discarded employés of the daily luminary. In all these accusations against the integrity of the *Sun's* people we are glad to find that the name of the editor-in-chief, Mr. Dana, is in no way compromised, and that his reputation as a straightforward, unpurchasable journalist remains untarnished. But if these statements be true there is an indication that Mr. Dana lacks at least two essential qualifications for a perfect journalist—namely, firmness and a faculty to organize discipline. Without discipline and a certain degree of decision and firmness no respectable established newspaper can run long without corruption creeping in somewhere and the whole machinery finally becoming rickety and out of order. If Mr. Dana had reason to believe that his managing editor was open to the charges of bribery preferred against him he should at once have dismissed him from his office and notified all other journalists of his shortcomings. Indeed, we are not sure but it would be a good thing for the proprietors of all leading papers to unite in a league to refuse employment to persons accused, upon well established grounds, of bribery and other serious malpractices while in the discharge of confidential and responsible duties in newspaper establishments. It is very true that newspaper writers in this day are exposed to more temptations than ever fell to the lot of the earlier scribes of the quill. There are the stock-jobbing tempter and the gold operating tempter and the cotton speculating tempter of Wall street, the bread-stuffs and provisions tempter of the Produce Exchange, the railroad grant tempter, the old fossil claims tempter, the job contract tempter, the patent street pavement tempter, the street railroad tempter, but, above all, the tempter *par excellence*—the very Beelzebub of bribe officers—the unscrupulous politician, who, with plethoric wealth at command, tempts some poor newspaper subordinate from the strict paths of rectitude. There are some newspaper people, however, who make no disguise of their weakness in the matter of bribery and openly boast of their achievements in that line; but these are of the seedy, irresponsible, Bohemian class, who are obliged to live by their wits so long as that feeble capital lasts.

Now, while it is mortifying to be compelled to read these charges of bribery and corruption bandied between our contemporaries, we want to ask what does the great public care about them? What does a great reading community like New York care whether this man of the *Sun* has taken five thousand dollars from a tempter like Boss Tweed, or that man of the *Tribune* has taken one thousand dollars for some twaddle or other, or the other man of the *Standard* has become the victim of misplaced confidence which others reposed in him—what does the reading public of New York, we repeat, care about all these abusive charges, these criminalizations and recriminations which now disgrace the columns of city papers? We warrant that, after the first titillating sensation arising from the fun of the fight is over, the people as a mass feel humiliated at witnessing these demoralizing newspaper quarrels.

It is the mission of a great newspaper to give the news of the day, to daily report all prominent occurrences, to keep the public mind enlightened in regard to all events of importance that take place, not only within its own especial sphere, but upon the environs of civilization, and even beyond; in short, to daily photograph the movements of mankind all over creation. This is the mission of a paper like the NEW YORK HERALD, which, with its able and extensive corps of correspondents at this moment in active service at the headquarters of both armies in France—including Paris, Versailles, Bordeaux, Wilhelmshöhe, Berlin, as well as in London, Madrid, Lisbon, Florence, Rome, in fact, in every part of Europe—holds up to the people of this city every morning in the year—Sundays and holidays not excepted, and at an expense of a hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum, for cable telegrams and other outlays in its foreign department alone—a true and perfect mirror of the stirring scenes of European life and strife. The HERALD has no time to waste in paltry personal squabbles which the public care nothing at all about, and only aims to make a good, substantial, live and readable newspaper. This is our object and ambition, and we hope our wrangling contemporaries will come to their senses and endeavor to emulate our example.

GREELY wants the republican party to come out and pledge themselves to the renomination of Grant for the Presidency. Of course, after the manner in which he has all along abused his present choice for standard bearer, there can be no doubt as to the motive of this decision. Greeley thinks, as Lincoln did, when asked to remove the General, because he was a drunkard, "I don't believe in swapping horses while crossing a stream."

Congress Yesterday—A Diplomatic Quarrel—The Committee of Ways and Means.

The Congressional proceedings of yesterday were devoid of features of general interest. In the Senate a resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of the late correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department, including that relating to his own recall. A select committee was appointed, consisting of Senators Thurman, Hamlin, Trumbull, Howe and Willey, to investigate the charges made against Senator Sprague for having, in company with other Providence manufacturers, engaged in supplying arms and ammunition to the rebels during the late war in exchange for cotton. A bill was introduced by Senator Wilson for the appointment of six inspectors of Indian affairs, who are to visit the Indian tribes and inspect their sanitary, industrial and educational condition. A private bill to compensate a Kentucky gentleman for a dwelling house destroyed by the Union forces in battle, and which was regarded as a test question of great importance and extended application, was debated and passed, and that closed the day's work in the Senate.

In the House the entire day was wasted in a debate between two members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, relative to the merits of the quarrel between Mr. Washburne, former Minister to the republic of Paraguay, and the cruel but unyielding Lopez, its President or Dictator. As Lopez has long ago been done to death by the murderous lances of the enemy, as the American government has no longer a diplomatic representative in Paraguay and as, in fact, the republican government there exists no more, we do not see what good can possibly arise out of the investigation that has already taken place on the subject or out of any action that Congress can now take upon it. The real dispute, after all, is between our late Minister at Paraguay and Brazil, on the one side, and Admirals Godon and Davis, of the South Atlantic squadron, on the other. These naval officers were supposed to have been wanting in the proper degree of respect for the dauntless diplomats, and hence the committee reported a resolution of censure upon them, notwithstanding the testimony of Admiral Porter vindicating their action in the premises and eulogizing their patriotism, gallantry and intelligence. The vote is to be taken on the resolutions to-morrow, when, we suppose, the result will be, as it certainly ought to be, to lay the whole subject on the table. The only other noteworthy incident in yesterday's House proceedings was the resignation of Mr. Schenck, lately appointed Minister to England, and the filling of the vacancy thus caused in the Committee of Ways and Means by the appointment of Mr. Orth, of Indiana. The chairmanship of the committee, however, does not go to Mr. Orth, but devolves on Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, who was second in rank on the committee.

Republican Reconstruction—Greeley on the Situation.

The speech of Philosopher Greeley last night at what used to be called the Twenty-second street Bear Garden, marks another crisis in the history of the republican party. After a querulous wall about the fragmentary condition of the New York wing of that organization he made a convulsive earnest appeal for unity and concord in the future. What he said was, indeed, a complete sermon in behalf of fraternal love. He did not, however, go the length of announcing his text, but trusted to the Biblical memory of his hearers to supply it. "Behold," says the Psalmist, "how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

One thing is shown by this speech very clearly—that his visit to Washington has been very beneficial to the Philosopher's mental vision. He now realizes that his party is in the last stage of demoralization; and he cries to his republican brethren, as the darky on the sinking ship did to the chaplain, who, on being asked to pray, reproached him for his sins: "Dis is no time to argify; something has got to be done darned quick."

But what is to be done? Ah, there's the rub. Greeley, however, in the last trembling paroxysm of political panic has caught already at what he hopes to be a sustaining straw. "Let us renominate Grant," he roars out with the energy of despair. But, alas! his counsel will lose nearly all its force, because his party will couple it with the mood in which he is now floundering. That mood is exactly akin to that in which he first uttered that memorable cry of "On to Richmond." And perhaps it will meet with equal disregard.

One impression alone remains upon the mind after reading this remarkable oratorical effort—that, if the republican party is ever to be tinkered up into being again a sound political machine, other heads and hands than Greeley's will have to be called in to boss the job.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor John T. Hoffman has arrived at the Charendon Hotel. Senator Conkling has left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Washington.

State Senator Hardenberg is among the latest arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General N. H. Davis, of the United States Army, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has taken quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

State Senator Deane, of State Island, is sojourning for a few days at the Everett House.

Judge J. G. Abbot, of Boston, has left the Brevoort House for Washington.

Mr. D. G. Mitchell, better known under the nom de plume of "Ik Marvel," has alighted at the St. Denis Hotel.

Commodore McKinty, of the United States Navy, is temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Erasmus Ide, of Newburg, N. Y., has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel, where he will remain for some time.

Messrs. George H. Sanford, Barker, L. M. Loss, J. T. Hubbard and C. H. Wooster, members of the Assembly, are registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Wood S. Schenck, son of General Schenck, has lately arrived from China, and is now at the Albemarle Hotel.

Messrs. A. V. Harpending, S. S. Lewis, T. L. Minier, W. M. Ely, L. R. Sanborn, L. C. Kilham and O. S. Winans, have come to the city to attend the American ball, and are now stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel W. S. Fish from Canada is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. C. G. Curtis, President of the Board of Trade of Buffalo, is sojourning for a few days at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Edmunds, of Washington, is at the Astor House on a brief visit.

John A. Griswold has left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Troy.

Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald, editor of the *City Item*, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.